The described embodiments of the invention will be seen to meet all stated objects and to demonstrate wide applicability of the invention for a variety of haptic designs and structures, as long as a particular transverse orientation direction inherent in the appearance of the haptic can be recognized by the surgeon as the reference orientation which he will use in his implanting operation and which he will have prescribed as the reference upon which the patient's astigmatism-correction axis of angular offset (in the optically finished lens element **10**) has been built into the total implant structure.

It will be understood that for the embodiment of FIG. **1** wherein the lens element **10** is plano-convex, the complex curvature necessary to achieve prescription power and correction is preferably ground into the convex surface of the lens element. However, for all other forms in which a plane side of the lens element **10** is not necessary, the element **10** may be of the double convex or meniscus variety, with one side of the lens element being optically finished with a purely spherical curvature while the directionally corrective feature characterizes the optical finish of the other side of the lens element **10**.

While the invention has been described in detail for the preferred forms shown, it will be understood that modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. As an article of manufacture, a circular optically finished glass intraocular lens element having a central optical axis and finished with a correction for astigmatism, said correction being at a predetermined transverse orientation through said central axis, and a mounting adapter for said lens element, said adapter being of autoclavable material and in retaining engagement with the periphery of said lens element, said adapter having two diametrically opposed radially outwardly extending foot elements adapted for foot-stabilized positioning of the lens element within a chamber of an eye, said foot elements establishing a recognizably unique transverse axis of orientation of said article through said central axis, and said correction orientation having a predetermined angular relation with respect to said unique axis of orientation.

2. The article of claim **1**, in which said adapter is a single piece of said material.

3. The article of claim **1**, in which said adapter integrally includes said foot elements in a single piece of said material.

4. The article of claim **2**, in which said adapter has a central opening at which said lens element is retained.

5. The article of claim **3**, in which said single piece has a central opening of diameter less than the peripheral diameter of said lens element and in lapped circumferential adjacency with one axial side of the periphery of said lens element, and in which said adapter includes at least one further piece of autoclavable material in lapped adjacency with at least part of the other axial side of said periphery and engaged to said single piece within an annulus radially outside but adjacent to said periphery.

6. The article of claim **3**, in which said single piece has a central opening of diameter less than the peripheral diameter of said lens element and in lapped circumferential adjacency with one axial side of the periphery of said lens element, and in which said adapter includes at least two further pieces of autoclavable material in lapped adjacency with two angularly spaced parts of the other axial side of said periphery and engaged to said single piece within an annulus radially outside but adjacent to said periphery.

7. The article of claim **5**, in which said further piece is annular and has a central opening of diameter less than the peripheral diameter of said lens element.

8. The article of claim **6**, in which said further pieces are connected arcuate segments of an annulus having a central opening of diameter less than the peripheral diameter of said lens element.

9. The article of claim **7** or claim **8**, in which each said further piece integrally includes at the inner edge of said central opening at least one compliant trans-iris foot formation characterized by an axial-offset portion and a radially outward foot formation integrally connected thereto.

10. The article of claim **5**, in which said further piece integrally includes two diametrically opposed radially outwardly extending foot elements.

11. The article of claim **10**, in which said last-mentioned foot elements are at locations angularly interposed between said first-mentioned foot elements.

12. As an article of manufacture, a circular optically finished glass intraocular lens element having a central optical axis and finished with a correction for astigmatism, said correction being at a predetermined transverse orientation through said central axis, and a mounting adapter for said lens element, said adapter being of autoclavable material and in retaining engagement with the periphery of said lens element, said adapter having a plurality of angularly spaced radially outwardly extending foot elements adapted for foot-stabilized positioning of the lens element with respect to one or more internal structural features of an eye, said foot elements being characterized to establish a recognizably unique transverse axis of orientation of said article through said central axis, and said correction orientation having a predetermined angular relation with respect to said unique axis of orientation.

13. The article of claim **12**, in which at least one of said foot elements is asymmetrically characterized to the exclusion of remaining foot elements, thereby establishing the unique transverse axis.

14. The article of claim **12**, in which said lens element is plano-convex and in which said adapter includes a thin glass sheet which is fused to the plane side of said lens element.

15. The article of claim **12**, in which said lens element is of finished spherical curvature on one side and is of finished aspherical curvature on the other side.

16. The method of making an intraocular lens which incorporates a prescription angle of astigmatism correction with respect to a predetermined ultimate implanted orientation of the lens in an eye, which comprises selecting a circular optically finished lens element of prescription power and degree of directional correction of astigmatism, selecting haptic structure having a recognizably unique transverse orientation axis which is to have a predetermined orientation when implanted in the eye, and assembling the lens element to the haptic structure at such angular offset of said direction of astigmatism correction with respect to said unique transverse orientation that, upon implantation at said predetermined ultimate implantation orientation, the correct prescription orientation of astigmatism correction is achieved.

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